

Be Scranton Tribune
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New York Office: 100 Nassau St.,
S. S. VREBLAND,
Sole Agent for Foreign Advertising.

When space will permit, the Tribune is always
able to print short notices of a more or less
of current topics, but its rule is that these
be signed, for publication, by the writer's
name, and the condition precedent to ac-
ceptance is that all contributions shall be subject
to editorial revision.

THE FLAT RATE FOR ADVERTISING.
The following table shows the price per line
in insertion, space to be used within one year:

Table with columns: DISPLAY, Line of Paper, Reading Position, Full Position. Rows include 10 lines, 20 lines, 30 lines, 40 lines, 50 lines.

For cards of thanks, resolutions of condolence
or similar contributions in the nature of ad-
vertising the Tribune makes a charge of 5 cents
per line.
Rates for Classified Advertising furnished on
application.

SCRANTON, APRIL 15, 1901.

From this day forward, every advertise-
ment accepted by The Tribune will be
based on the flat rate set forth
above, and no advertiser will be
charged more or less than another ad-
vertiser for the same service.

Much Ado About Nothing.

UNDER the heading "Serious
Cave-in" on an important
corner in Scranton," the
New York Sun, a paper read-
ing largely by the class of men who
invest in new enterprises, yesterday
printed a dispatch telling of the al-
leged great anxiety of the city authori-
ties over a settling in the street at
the corner of Wyoming avenue and
prince street which constituted "quite
a large cavern" and caused "a fear
that the abandoned mine workings be-
neath have settled seriously." The
com was evidently based upon an ar-
ticle in Saturday's Times.

It is unnecessary to say to persons
unfamiliar with conditions in the an-
thraxite coal regions that there is nothing
in the facts lying at the bottom of
these published stories to excite or
justify the slightest alarm, nor are
the city authorities alarmed. Instead
of a "serious cave-in," there is simply
a little cavity such as is liable to hap-
pen whenever the earth, after disturb-
ance through ditch digging, has been
dried up loosely and in time settles
to normal density. A thousand cases
of bad or worse are happening daily
in cities remote from coal mines and
never a thought is given to them. The
local instance was not visible at all
until the asphalt pavement had been
removed from where there had been
a prior excavation, which evidently
had not been filled up properly.

The author of the article in the Sun
sars from 50 cents to \$1 apiece for
such items. What the cost to Scranton
may be through their publication is
conjectural; but Secretary Atherton
of the Board of Trade tells how just
such a trivial exaggeration once caused
the loss of a large industry whose
agents were about to sign the final
papers. Its publication literally scared
them into premature retreat.

All the newspapers have been
thoughtless in this respect and all need
to be more careful.

Common Sense About Cuba.

IN AN ADDRESS delivered before
the American Academy of Politi-
cal and Social Science on Satur-
day, Senator Platt, of Connecti-
cut, author of the Platt resolution
which the Cuban constitutional con-
vention has just rejected, presented
concisely the common sense of the
Cuban problem as viewed from the
American standpoint. He said:

"We have undertaken the solution of
a very difficult problem in Cuba. When
we went to war with Spain we declared
that the people of Cuba ought to be
free and independent, and we there-
fore disclaimed any purpose to acquire
the island, and promised that when its
pacification should be accomplished we
would leave it to its people. To this
declaration and promise we are solemnly
pledged as a nation. Reduced to its
simplest terms our pledge is this:
that the United States becomes respon-
sible for the establishment and orderly
continuance of republican government
in Cuba. If, as some seem to suppose,
the full performance of our obligation
only requires us to see that a so-called
republic is organized there, our task is
comparatively easy, but if we are also
bound to provide for the orderly con-
tinuance of a genuine republic it is by
no means easy. That the latter duty
is as imperative as the former, can
scarcely be questioned. Indeed, it seems
to be recognized only in a technical
way."

"Certain self-constituted and virulent
entities try to maintain that our promise
to leave the island to its people as soon
as it should be pacified meant that
when we should have driven out Spain
we would ourselves retire and have
nothing further to do with its affairs,
either by way of guiding the Cubans
in the establishment of their government,
or assisting them to maintain their in-
dependence. In other words, it seems
to be supposed by these carrying people
that the United States has no interests
to protect in the island of Cuba and
that no matter what its people may do,
we are only to look on. But even these
critics admit that if conditions under
the new government shall become in-
tolerable, intervention will again be
justifiable and imperative. They would
have us at once terminate our military
occupation, leaving the future uncared
for with the expectation that, if
troubles arise there either by reason
of foreign demands or internal dis-
orders, by which our interests are im-
periled, we will return in force to set
matters right again."

"It seems scarcely possible that such
a policy should find advocates in any

quarter. Unless we provide now for
continued independence and peace in
the island of Cuba there is no way in
which it can be assured unless in case
the necessity arises we declare war and
enter upon the business of subjugating
and annexing it. It must be seen by
all who have the real welfare of our
country at heart that our only true
policy is to see that a republican gov-
ernment is now established under con-
ditions which recognize our right to
maintain its stability and prosperity.
Cuba has menaced our peace quite too
long, and having once undertaken to
remedy an intolerable condition there
it would be inexcusable folly to ignore
the possibility and indeed probability
of future trouble, or to fail to guard
against its recurrence.

"The war with Spain was undertaken
to put an end to intolerable conditions
not only shocking to humanity, but
menacing our welfare, and our work
was but half done when the authority
of Spain was destroyed. We became
responsible to the people of Cuba, to
ourselves, and the world at large, that
a good government should be estab-
lished and maintained in place of the
bad one to which we put an end. The
right to intervene for the abolition of
a bad government, and the right to
intervene for the maintenance of a good
government in Cuba, rest upon the
same foundation. It is as much our
duty to exercise our power in the main-
tenance of an independent, stable and
peaceful government there as it was to
exercise it in the destruction of a
monarchical, oppressive and inhuman
one. Duty and self-interest coincide in
this respect."

Public opinion is rapidly conforming
to this view.

The right of Great Britain to specify
that intents provided for the British
army shall be home grown is unassail-
able; Americans must learn to face the
ups and downs of an export trade with
philosophy.

Theodoris Hart.

A PART of his personal mer-
its as a man, which, to his
intimates, distinguished him
as one among ten thousand,
the late Theodoris Hart, whose death
came on Saturday morning, after a
brief illness, was noteworthy as an
editor for representing a type of jour-
nalism apparently fast passing away.

He was a partisan of the old school
to which Greeley and Raymond and
Dana, in his earlier days, belonged;
an editor who regarded the saying of
his say upon the political happenings
of the period as of greater import-
ance than the turning of a profitable
balance sheet. In the quarter-of-a-
century duration of his editorial con-
trol of the Pittston Gazette, Mr. Hart
enjoyed a fair measure of business
prosperity, but he never subordinated
his convictions to facilitate money-
making. The latter-day commercial
type of journalism, in which news-
paper policies are determined without
regard to the personal convictions of
the publishers, but solely from the
point of view of catering to the most
profitable public demands, was an es-
pecial abomination to him. He looked
upon it as fundamentally vicious; as
a form of journalistic prostitution sure
to bring the fourth estate into general
disrepute and impotence. He had no
tolerance for the editor who was wont
to hide his personal opinions in his
pocket-book. When he believed a par-
ty or a policy was wrong, he pitched
into it with his whole might, and kept
up the fight as long as the enemy was
in condition to fight back. In his par-
tiality of men who had deceived or
betrayed him, he was relentless, but he
was not vindictive; he felt that such
men were dangerous to the community
and that it was a part of his duty
to discipline them and destroy their
power for harm.

He was a modest man, whose high
ability and sterling character had to
be learned through close acquaintance.
As a matter of fact, while his mature
life was spent in a comparatively cir-
cumscribed field, he was one of the
really great journalists of his day; a
man who had every qualification to
fit him for the most conspicuous pos-
itions in the publishing world. But his
idea of success meant, not prominence
nor wealth so much as substantial
manhood, content where its lot is cast.

They say it is because they don't
like to be treated like children that
the Cuban politicians will not accept
the Platt amendment. And yet, more
and more, they prove by their actions
that they are only children in the in-
fant class.

Tests for Promotion.

ONE OF THE strongest reasons
for doing away with the ar-
bitrary fixed test of written
examinations for the promo-
tion of children from grade to grade
is the harm that is wrought by failure
to reach the required average upon
the children who most need encour-
agement, stimulation and the sense of
achievement, the belief in themselves
and their ability to do and to attain.

The other side, that of injustice done
to the bright and studious child by
holding him or her back unduly, tiring
such children out by repetition of les-
son tasks already mastered and dulling
mental interest and activity as a re-
sult, is often dwelt upon, because it
is more apparent in every case to those
interested.

It is not so apt to be recognized that
what is often called dullness or stum-
pidity to knowledge, with a liability
to break out into recklessness, or with
some temporary, is the total loss of
ambition and the development of an
absolute hatred of study, is the legiti-
mate result of failure to meet the writ-
ten examination test, and the felt dis-
grace or innate recognition of injustice.
Many and many a time such children
are as far advanced, as well equipped
for going on, as those who are readier
with their pens, or are possessed of
a more retentive memory for single,
isolated facts. The daily record of
work accomplished, the month's or the
term's showing of actual progress, as
known by the teacher and principal,
are the more reasonable tests for promo-
tion.

We repeat that the cultivation of a
child's self respect is a vital point in
education, and that for a large pro-
portion of children this needs faith-

ful appreciation and clearly shown re-
cognition of effort made on the child's
part. The desire to head the list of
promotions or to stand high upon it
serves for a relatively small number.
It is the desire, the ambition to accom-
plish the best that lies in his or her
own individual power that must be
encouraged in the average child, and
under present methods is not en-
couraged at all. It is true for the writ-
ten examination test, especially in pri-
mary and lower grammar grades, to be
decently biased.

There is nothing "prejudicial to
the private rights of individuals" nor
"unfair" in administration as between
religious bodies in the public school
system of the United States, nor in
such state control of schools as is con-
stantly inveighed against by some
parties in some church organizations.
There is nothing that the people of this
republic will so zealously guard as the
freedom of the public schools from
ecclesiastical control. Such control
once permitted would be not merely an
entering wedge for the uniting of
church and state, but their actual
union in a manner absolutely inimical
to republican institutions.

The Chinese court is again killed for
a one night's stand at Pekin.

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope Drawn by Ajaclus,
The Tribune Astrologer.

Autocle Galt: 1:14 a. m., for Monday, April
15, 1901.

A child born on this day will no doubt be
more substantial than the first catch of trout.

The individual who continually brags of his
necessity and former sufferings gives evidence
of loss of faith in himself.

We can forgive anything in our neighbor
save the propensity to adopt a religious be-
lief different from our own.

The world is not entirely for the wealthy.
There are 25-cent dimes that will produce gain
in time.

When Sunday papers begin to fight each other
the world is far from looking on with pleasure.

Ajaclus' Advice.

Remember that it is easy to kick a man when
he is down, but it is not easy.

FLOATING EXPOSITIONS.

THE SUGGESTION for a floating exposition
to enable American manufacturers and
exporters to exhibit their goods at the doors
of the people to whom their goods are sold
has, recently made by the citizens of Lettes,
O. P. Austin, is resulting in much discussion
of the subject not only throughout the United
States but in other parts of the world. Letters
Europe and elsewhere making inquiries regarding
the proposed enterprise and many inquiries from
manufacturers and merchants in the United
States desiring to participate in an undertaking
of this character.

The proposition as originally presented in
the National Geographic Magazine and before the
national board of geographers and the board of
statistics suggested that it would be
much easier to induce those whom we would
make our customers to examine our goods if
carried to their doors than if the goods were set
up in an exhibition in the middle of the United
States and the world invited to cross the oceans
to examine them, and that greater proportionate
results in the enlargement of our foreign com-
merce would accrue from investments in ex-
hibitions carried to the doors of the would-be
customers rather than large expenditure in erect-
ing suitably great attractions to bring the
would-be customers on our own shores. To this
and it was suggested that an exposition associa-
tion might be formed by manufacturers and ex-
porters which could create a guarantee fund
which would cover the cost of the trans-
portation amount of space in the vessel or vessels
carrying the exhibit, this exhibit when com-
pleted to pass from port to port along the coast
of South America, the West Indies, the coast
of Asia, Oceania, Africa and Europe, and thence
returning to the United States, occupying per-
haps two years in the trip and visiting the prin-
cipal cities and ports of the world. To this
this suggestion by Mr. Austin has been fol-
lowed by the announcement that a floating
exposition to visit the cities bordering upon the
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean sea has been
organized at Buffalo and will be made ready
during the summer and leave in the autumn of
the present year for that field, and a number of other
enterprises of this character have been suggested.

LITERARY NOTES.

The second volume of "The Great Republic
by the Master Historians" covers the period
just prior to, during and a score of years subsequent
to the revolutionary war. Benjamin Trumbull
describes the war with Charles, George and
Morris describes various phases of political de-
velopment in America; Mary Howitt discusses
England and her colonies; Richard Hildreth tells
how the stamp act was received in America;
Benjamin Franklin's parliamentary examination
on the stamp tax is quoted; Henry Cabot Lodge
describes the growth of the colonies' dissent;
James O'Connell tells of the tax on tea; the
Boston port bill; Thomas Wentworth Higginson
describes the first shots of the revolution; Wil-
liam Cutler, the battle of Bunker Hill; Isaac S.
Arnold, Arnold's Lake campaign; David Bang-
saw, the siege of Boston; Edmund O'Brien, the
Continental congress and its doings; Eugene Law-
rence, America in 1776; P. D. Steele, the capture
of Long Island and New York; Henry B. Carrigan,
the victory at Trenton; Charles Botte, the
capture of Philadelphia; Benson J. Lossing, the
expedition against Fort Mifflin; Sir Edward S.
Creasy, the surrender of Cornwallis; Washington
Living, Washington at Valley Forge; Jared
Sparks, Franklin in France and the treason of Ar-
nold; James Fenimore Cooper, the fight of the
"Red Rover"; Richard W. Taylor, the "Patriot";
Stephen Austin and the fight of the Alamo;
George Washington Gulliver, the engagements at
the Cowpens and Guilford court house; Abel
Hobbes, the surrender of Cornwallis; John Mar-
shall, the army at Lake Champlain; the war;
Richard Frothingham, the making of the con-
stitution; John C. Hamilton, the whisky insurrec-
tion in Pennsylvania; John S. C. Abbott, the
pioneers of Kentucky; James Edward, the war
with the western Indians; John Bach McMaster,
the making of the Louisiana purchase; and James
Schouler, the Chesapeake affair and the em-
bargo. Citations of the authors and themes in
all that is needed to prove the volume's in-
terest and value.

Current History is specially designed to serve
the busy reader. It sums up monthly the im-
portant news of the world, carefully sifted of non-
essentials and bringing out clearly the cardinal
points of every story along all lines. The
April number is abundantly illustrated, and
gives prominent space to the Chinese negotia-
tions, Cuban and Philippine problems, Torii War
with Korea, the trial of England and Germany,
the Hague Tribunal of Arbitration, Industrial
Consolidations, the Riots in Spain, the Service
of Missions, the New Star in Persia, Printing
without Ink, etc.

General De Wet, the most elusive and roman-
tic of the Boer generals, is described in the
"Scrubber's" by Thomas F. Millard as he has
intuitively in the field. It is a striking piece
on an heroic character.

ERRORS IN PRINTING.

From the St. Louis Mirror.
There are many unlearned mistakes which take
great pleasure in writing to editors of publica-
tions, and joining and attaching signs, typog-
raphical and other errors in the copy or margin
lines are which the unfortunates editors should
know. These persons think it strange that errors should
be made, but they do not know that the most care-
ful and the most exacting of editors are not infre-
quently guilty of the same.

powering exasperation of the error that escape
when they meet the editorial eye. Even the
angelic Edward Taylor has been several times
found by these fellows who write glottally of dis-
covered errors, and he writes foolishly on the
subject in a recent issue of the publication with
which he is identified. Says Mr. Jones:
"Editorial vigilance is the only safeguard
against errors in magazine-making. Every
article that is published in The Ladies' Home
Journal, for instance, is read at least four
times by the editor, and all statements
of fact verified before it goes to the printer.
Then it is read and revised by the proof-readers;
then again by the author for his revision;
then by the editor for a second or more time,
at different stages; and again by the proof-readers
possibly half a dozen times additional. Thus
each article is read at least fifteen and often
twenty times after leaving the author's hands
until it reaches the public eye. But with all
this unrelenting vigilance errors of the most
obvious kind occasionally escape observation.
It is perhaps the most regrettable that in re-
cent days, that an inaccuracy hides itself in the
pages so securely enough to go through a maga-
zine's edition.
Even the most valuable books, editions de luxe,
are not free from fault. When you see a fault
in a book or paper, don't gloat. Be sure that
you notice and printer feel much worse than you
could wish them to feel."

SUCCESS' SUBJECTS FOR DEBATE

Success furnishes the following suggestions for
debates to aspiring young orators and the mem-
bers of lyceums and clubs:
"Resolved, That carelessness is a greater im-
pediment to commercial success than laziness.
"Resolved, That early marriage hinders a
young man's success.
"Resolved, That success is more dependent
upon ability than opportunity.
"Resolved, That the present system of teach-
ing in our public schools is not such as to give
the average pupil a knowledge of the real
principles of successful living."

NUBS OF KNOWLEDGE.

Large quantities of mineral water are imported
annually from Europe into this country.
There are 15,255 public carriages licensed in
London and 29,750 drivers and conductors.
London's eight gas companies possess 5,700
mains, 69,540 public lights and 556,081
consumers.

Human skeletons valued at \$1,300.21 were im-
ported into this country from Australia in a
single quarter last year.

Of the 6,624 students at the University of Ber-
lin, 4,679 came from Prussia, 204 from other Ger-
man states and 741 from foreign countries.

Over a million dollars' worth of Sumatra tobacco
was imported from Holland into this country
during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1900.

It is the opinion of experts that the opening
of China and Siberia will disclose large deposits
of gold, and that Asia after a while will furnish
a large part of the world's supply.

The density of population in Rhode Island is
25.28 inhabitants to the square mile, which is
the greatest of any state or territory in the
United States, except District of Columbia.

Before the discovery of gold in California and
Australia the world's supply of the precious
metal was limited, production being restricted
practically to small operations in the Andes
mountains and in our Appalachian chain.

Over 29 per cent of the workmen employed
in the brewers' department of the chemical fac-
tories in East London are thrown out of work
by the reduction in the number of orders from
the Scotch whisky distillers.

An effort is being made to establish in one of
the Scotch universities a chair for the study of
the Scotch language and literature. The old
Scottish songs as written to James V. it is al-
most impossible to read the modern Scotchman.

While finding that the seed trade of England,
generally speaking, is well conducted, the de-
partmental committee appointed by the board of
agriculture recommends the establishment of a
central station for the purpose of testing seeds
not only for official examination.

Every conductor on the Brooklyn Rapid Trans-
it railway must now carry a bond. Each man
is backed by \$500 by a surety company to guar-
antee his honesty. It costs the men \$1 a year.
The railway company has been forced to such
a step by the weighty backing down of fares.

The sea about Sable Island near the mouth
of the North Atlantic is called the "Graveyard
of the North Atlantic" because so many ships
have gone down there. The waters are turbulent
and sometimes vessels are days and even weeks
in making a landing on the coasts in that sec-
tion.

A bill is before the Minnesota legislature
establishing a new liquor-selling system. Its
essential features are that liquor shall be sold
only in packages of not less than one-half pint,
not be drunk on the premises and shall be
subject to inspection by the state before sale, while
at the profits must go to the county treasury.

Thirty-nine Indian boys and girls have just
received their graduating degrees at the Indian
schools in Carlisle, Pa. Sixteen of them are
girls, and in the entire class of graduates nearly
every one of the principal tribes is represented.

All the boys have learned trades and the girls
have served apprenticeships in the sewing depart-
ment, laundry and kitchen.

Nearly 1,000,000 pairs of American shoes are
now sold yearly on the British market, in spite
of the tax on hides with which manufacturers
on this side have to contend and from which
British makers are exempt. The superiority of
American machinery brings access to foreign mar-
kets. Besides, shoes made here are more shapely
and are sold more cheaply than those made in
Europe.

The steamship Celtic, to be finished and
launched this summer, will be the largest vessel
on the ocean. It will have a displacement of
35,000, nearly five thousand tons greater than
the largest steamship now afloat; a half dozen
long railway trains can be carried by her, and
she will be able to provide for nearly two thou-
sand and five hundred passengers, almost any arm-
ed force.

Sweet sweepings, ashes, cinders, broken tile,
bricks, terra cotta and all the innumerable waste
materials of downtown Chicago are carried over
the Van Buren street dump at the rate of 200 to
500 wagonloads a day. Within three years nearly
forty acres of park lands have been made in the
lake between the Illinois Central tracks and be-
tween Randolph street and Park Row. To ac-
complish it water from six to fifteen feet deep
has been displaced.

Signor Mattucci, who has been studying Ve-
navia for many years, recently made a report
on the activity of the volcano. From July, 1885,
it kept constantly active for more than four
years, the flow of lava ceasing in September,
1889. The lava flow then resumed and then over
600 feet. Last April the lava rose to within 20
feet of the top, when a series of explosions
within the crater began. Some blocks of lava
were projected into the air, and a half dozen
long railway trains can be carried by her, and
she will be able to provide for nearly two thou-
sand and five hundred passengers, almost any arm-
ed force.

EASTWARD.

It is, oh, for the swing of the leaving sea,
And the train of the steamer's smoke on high,
And the whole gray day, through the driving
rain,
And the sea-foam white of the speeding ship,
Away through the ring of the distance free,
To distant lands and seas.

I am sick for the sight of the Spanish shore,
With the cliffs, where the smoky breakers roar,
And the small of the land on the triple air,
On the blue sea, where the white sails are,
To the song which our straining engines pass,
And our deep throats turn a wailing hiss,
As we shape our course for the blue Levant.

We have passed by the base of the giant rock,
Which turns to the smiter its naked breast,
But it tempest-buffet or battle-huff,
And the gates of heaven which have the best;
And last, at last, I am once again
On the old, old track that I rode of yore,
Which is a triumph for me, my flattered brain,
With each sunlit city and caulked shore.

And shall it be Algeria, shining white,
Close to the entrance, which greets us first,
Or shall we sail through the blue delight
Till the white of the sky shall have quenched
our thirst?

And shall it be Crete, Malia, now,
Which is a triumph for me, my flattered brain,
With each sunlit city and caulked shore.

Close to the entrance, which greets us first,
Or shall we sail through the blue delight
Till the white of the sky shall have quenched
our thirst?

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Which is a triumph for me, my flattered brain,
With each sunlit city and caulked shore.

There Is Only One
LANSDOWNE
Which You Will Find
Perforated
W.M.F. READ
Every Five Yards
On the Selvedge.
Ask for the Genuine
And Insist
On Seeing the Perforation

Flemish Oak
Our assortment of
furniture takes in all
woods, but we wish
now to call special
attention to the large
line of goods we
carry in FLEMISH
OAK, of most artis-
tic and unique de-
signs, suitable for
Parlor, Hall,
Reception Room,
Library or
"The Den."

Hill & Connell
Washington Avenue.

TRY
Clock's Best
Union Made
Tobacco

A Good Smoke or Chew.
A Trial Solicited.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Clock Tobacco Co.,
644-46-48 Wyoming Ave.
Scranton, Pa.

TRIBUNE WANT ADS.
BRING QUICK RETURNS

There is only one
LANSDOWNE
Which you will find
perforated
W.M.F. READ
Every five yards
on the selvedge.

Don't be too fly
Said the bait to the fish.
Or next thing you know
you'll garnish a dish.
I came from the store of
Flore & Brooks,
And I'm dangerous.

211 Washington Ave.

There Is Only One
LANSDOWNE
Which You Will Find
Perforated
W.M.F. READ
Every Five Yards
On the Selvedge.
Ask for the Genuine
And Insist
On Seeing the Perforation

Flemish Oak
Our assortment of
furniture takes in all
woods, but we wish
now to call special
attention to the large
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